

German Insist Submarine Warfare Go On; Lansing Expects Berlin's Reply Next Week

EXPECT SCOTT TO URGE FORCE BE RECALLED

Army Officers Believe He Will Soon Admit Futility of Chase.

MEXICO TO OFFER USE OF RAILROAD

Willing Americans Should Employ It "Going Out" of Territory.

San Antonio, Tex., April 21.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Major General Funston, in charge of operations along the frontier and in Mexico, personally discussed to-night the problems which have grown out of the punitive expedition in pursuit of Villa.

General Scott arrived from Washington to-night and was met by General Funston, the two going immediately to General Funston's headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

General Scott professed not to know whether or not the American troops were to be recalled without having captured Villa. He was sent here by Secretary of War Baker to discuss the situation in detail with General Funston, and to make to the Secretary a personal report. General Scott does not intend going to El Paso or to Columbus.

Expected to Advise Recall.

Officers here are convinced that General Scott soon will admit the futility of continuing pursuit under existing circumstances. It is believed at department headquarters that the investigation General Scott has been asked to make will not keep him here more than a day or two at most, since there is in the possession of Major Malvern Hill Barman, General Funston's chief of staff, records of the campaign since the troops crossed into Mexico. General Scott inspected those to-night.

If General Scott decides to go to the border, another day would be consumed in travel, and that much more delay in the decision of the Secretary of War.

Next Move in Mexico Awaits Scott's Views

Washington, April 21.—The Administration tonight is awaiting anxiously a report from Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, who arrived at General Funston's headquarters at San Antonio to-night. It is generally believed here that General Scott's report, based on what information he gets from General Funston and other officers, will form the basis for withdrawing the troops from Mexico.

If General Scott reports that nothing more is to be gained by keeping the troops in Mexico, it is expected they will be withdrawn immediately.

From the point of view of officials in Washington, the work of the expedition is accomplished. Halted by the fear of breaking another Pancho Villa incident, the army apparently has taken up a defensive position. The War Department considers it likely the American commanders have seen the impossibility of going further without endangering not only their own safety, but the relations of Mexico and the United States.

Although the Carranza government has expressed its firm belief that the expedition should withdraw if trouble is to be averted, it is declared both at the State Department and the Mexican Embassy that no actual demand has been made. Carranza has merely confessed he cannot be responsible for the emotions of so-called Carranzista guerrillas in that territory, and has advised the United States to retire before the situation passes outside his control.

Every indication in official advice is that Carranza is doing his best to avoid trouble, but that he is compelled by public opinion to maintain an attitude of protest against the American "invasion." The State Department believes he has made his formal protests as mild as Mexican opinion would allow.

President Wilson is anxious to preserve peace with Mexico, and it is believed here that he will withdraw the troops as soon as he can do so without lowering his own prestige. If General

Bacon, Not Shakespeare, Wrote Plays, Court Finds

Stratford Citizen an "Illiterate Fellow," Says Chicago Judge, After Digesting 20,000 Volumes on Controversy—Sees Proof in Famous Acrostic.

Chicago, April 21.—That long-drawn-out litigation—the case of Bacon vs. Shakespeare—which for generations has cluttered up the literary courts of the world, was settled to-day by a Cook County Court in Chancery, when Judge Richard S. Tuthill awarded the verdict to Bacon. Bacon, he is convinced, wrote everything that has been credited to Shakespeare.

Thus all the joy has been taken out of the much-advertised Shakespeare tercentenary. Judge Tuthill solemnly decides it ought to be a Bacon, not a Shakespeare, celebration, and that no tears for William need be wasted to-morrow, the three hundredth anniversary of his death.

"The court finds," he says, "that the claims of Francis Bacon that he is the author of the works of Shakespeare and the facts and circumstances in the real bibliography of the controversy over the question of authorship and the proofs submitted convince the court that Francis Bacon is the author."

Hurts Movie Drama Trade.

The decision was reached after exhaustive consideration of reams of evidence introduced in a suit brought by William N. Selig, the motion picture manufacturer, who sought to restrain Colonel George E. Fabian and others from publishing a book on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. It swamps Shakespeare as an uneducated impostor who gained unearned fame when Francis Bacon took his name and personality as a mask for his own contributions.

Bacon was educated in half a dozen languages; Shakespeare was a comparative ignoramus, who knew only English, Judge Tuthill found. The bi-lateral cipher contained in the known works of Bacon convinced him that England's Lord High Chancellor of 300 years ago is entitled to a whole lot of credit he hasn't had, except in circles often slightly spoken of. The weight of evidence contained in the 20,000-volume bibliography on the controversy all tends this way.

Selig asked for an injunction restraining Colonel Fabian and his associates, Kate E. Wells, Elizabeth Wells Gallup and the Riverbank Publishing Company, from presenting in book form evidence tending to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. He alleged its publication would injure the motion pictures of plays long credited to Shakespeare.

Gets \$45,000 in Damages.

The decision not only permits the publication of the book, but also awards Colonel Fabian damages of \$45,000 for inconveniences suffered by the Riverbank Publishing Company as a result of Selig's suit.

The order of Judge Tuthill, an intervening petition claiming credit for the works of Shakespeare. This was dismissed by Judge Tuthill.

Selig, it is announced, will carry the case to the highest courts. He doesn't want the name of the Bard of Avon.

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VON DER GOLTZ REPORT BODY FIND DIES AT FRONT IN ARNOLD HUNT

German Commander of Turk Forces Succumbs to Spotted Fever.

Amsterdam, April 22.—Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, commander in chief of the 1st Turkish Army, died Wednesday of spotted fever at the headquarters of his Turkish army, according to an official announcement received here from Berlin.

He had been ill ten days.

Field Marshal von der Goltz was regarded as one of Germany's greatest strategists. He was seventy-two years old. He had seen extensive military service, having fought in the Austrian campaign and having been on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. He was sent to reconstruct the Turkish army and remained in Turkey for thirteen years.

In August, 1914, he was appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium, but in November of the same year he was sent to Turkey, where he was appointed military commander at Constantinople and acting Minister of War.

He was instrumental in forming the strong Turkish defense on the Gallipoli Peninsula and frequently predicted that the Allied fleet would not be able to force a passage of the Dardanelles, to force a passage of the Dardanelles, to force a passage of the Dardanelles.

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U. S. TROOPS FIGHT MEXICANS, IS REPORT

Clash at Colonia Dublan Base Rumored at Border.

El Paso, Tex., April 21.—An unconfirmed report in circulation here to-night stated that a clash had occurred at Casas Grandes, northwestern Chihuahua, between American and Mexican forces. There were no details.

This report was current in Columbus and Deming, according to passengers on a train from the West to-night.

Neither Mexican nor American officials here had any official report of the fighting, though they had heard the rumors.

Mrs. Butler Left \$1452.377.

The estate of Mrs. Cornelia Stewart Butler of Manhattan and St. James, Long Island, has been officially assessed at \$1,452,377, and Surrogate Selah B. Strong, of Suffolk County, has fixed the inheritance tax at \$229,603. The will inheritance tax at \$229,603. The will inheritance tax at \$229,603. The will inheritance tax at \$229,603.

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ALLIES STOP U.S. RED CROSS RELIEF TO FOES

Supplies at Brooklyn Warehouses May Be Used Here.

ENGLISH SEAL BLOCKADE LINE

Teutonic Sympathizers Bitter at Wilson and Charge Unneutrality.

Washington, April 21.—Shipment of supplies from German sympathizers in America to the Central Powers, with the aid of the American Red Cross, long a subject of diplomatic discussion, finally has been halted. While Great Britain has not signified its intention to hold up all such supplies, the fact remains that Red Cross officials have not succeeded in obtaining any permits to pass the shipments in question, with the result that this channel of aid has been closed.

With tons of hospital supplies, clothing and other materials not so readily classified clogging the big Bush Terminal warehouses in Brooklyn, awaiting shipment to Germany, officials at the Red Cross headquarters here to-night notified all Red Cross chapters that no more consignments to the Central Powers could be received.

Warehouse Space Filled.

It is pointed out that the warehouse space is now filled, that there is no prospect of the consignments reaching their destination, and the organization has no means of carrying out the intention of the donors. Along with this notification is the suggestion that the supplies may be forwarded to German, Austrian and Turkish prisoners in Siberia, may be held here for future military preparedness or may be returned to any address named by the givers.

The situation is believed to hinge upon England's refusal to permit the large quantities of rubber gloves, sheets and other articles of rubber to be forwarded to the Central Powers, on the grounds that they might easily be converted into rubber stock for military purposes.

Objections to these shipments, which were held up as early as last December, were continued by the British through diplomatic channels here for months. It was finally agreed that all medical and other hospital and relief supplies would be passed by the British in the event that the United States promised that they were to be used only by American Red Cross units and American physicians.

With this understanding, the supplies, provided by German sympathizers throughout the country, increased rapidly. Then, with the increase of rubber goods, the examination made by naval officers became more and more stringent. An order finally was issued, late in December, under which no rubber goods should be passed through the blockade.

No Hope of Shipments.

This order, however, was not to interfere with other supplies. The actual experience of Red Cross officers was, however, that permits to pass supplies became so few and were granted after such long delays that the supplies began to pile up. To-day's order indicates that they have lost hope of getting them past the blockade and hope to obtain permission to send them to Siberia for prisoners being held there.

German contributors have expressed their indignation in vigorous letters and charge President Wilson with violating the fundamental principles of

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RUSSIAN AID BRINGS DRIVE NEAR IN WEST

250,000 Troops May Be Sent to Front in France.

ALLIES AWAIT VERDUN RECOIL

Ready to Spring When Germans Have Spent Their Forces.

Paris, April 21.—The Allies' hour is at hand. All the anxiety and pessimism of the past few months has been swept away by the Russian landing at Marcellles. The date of the Allied grand offensive, which the arrival of the Czar's troops is universally taken to foreshadow, is now the sole and absorbing topic.

May 1 has generally been assumed as the time when the Allies would set their armies in motion. As far as preparations go, all is nearly ready. It is no secret that the British troops in France have been eager to begin for weeks to aid in the great offensive. In March, General Haig declined, preferring that the Allies conserve their efforts until the "nibbling" process of the Meuse was completed.

Await Verdun Failure.

With May only nine days away, it now appears that the grand assault will be still further postponed. Although the French recovered ground at Verdun to-day, it was only a tactical move and is not likely to be followed, for the present at least, by an offensive on a large scale.

It is by no means sure that the Germans are yet ready to announce their great Verdun effort. A failure of the French to hold the line would throw their masses against the battered ridges on the Meuse. As long as they do General Joffre will wait, content to exact his price for his time. The Germans can elect the Allied counter-offensive for any hour they choose.

Meanwhile, the Russians will continue to land and the French and British to heap up ammunition supplies for guns that are hungry to begin.

Reasons for Russian Coming.

While figures of the Russians now in France cannot be given, some reasons for their coming can be given. As far as the present force itself is concerned, the official explanation will suffice. The troops do afford concrete evidence of the strength of the bond among the Allies, which even the Germans have not been slow to understand. But there are other reasons as well.

Foremost among these is France's present output of munitions. France has surpassed all her allies in industrial organization for the conduct of the war. How thoroughly her ammunition supplies have been organized is shown by the fact that in the battle of Verdun commanders of batteries in action frequently have had to telephone the supply depots that shells were coming up faster than they could be used. Despite the fact that the French expenditure in this battle, which frequently rises to 250,000 a day, France has continued to add to her great reserve stores. Russia, on the other hand, has approximately 5,000,000 men capable of bearing arms, but is without munitions with which to equip them. It is easier under present conditions to ship the men out of Russia than it is to import arms for them.

May Bring 250,000 Troops.

Thus experts consider it probable that the transfer of Russians to France is likely to reach gigantic proportions. They would not be surprised if 250,000 troops were thus brought in to be equipped and supported by France. The war, after all, is not to be decided on the western front, and not in the wanderings of armies in the East. The larger the number of troops the Allies can concentrate there, the more decisive will be the result, and the quicker the deadlock broken once the blow is struck.

TAFT PREDICTS WAR UNLESS BERLIN YIELDS

Chicago, April 21.—War with Germany seems unavoidable unless Germany recedes from its position in the submarine controversy, in the opinion of ex-President Taft.

In a speech to-day Mr. Taft asked his audience to stand by President Wilson in the present crisis. He expressed the hope that diplomatic interchanges would avert war.

"This is a terribly trying hour for the United States," he said. "President Wilson is the President of all of us, and I am a citizen of the United States."

OF MAIL LOOT

Inspectors in Baltimore Arrest Suspect in N. Y. Ferry Robbery.

Baltimore, April 21.—By the merest chance Federal postal inspectors arrested here to-day a man who was carrying in a satchel \$400,000 worth of the securities stolen from mail pouches on a ferryboat between Jersey City and New York City last February.

The prisoner, who was taken on suspicion of having committed another crime, said he was E. J. Quigley, of New York. He came here on a train which left New York this morning.

A man giving the name of George Wendall, who spoke to Quigley, is held with him at the central police station.

The arrest of Quigley was one of the most remarkable captures in the history of the Postoffice Department and was the culmination of a series of seemingly accidental circumstances which are so mystifying as to suggest some supernatural influence working to bring about the recovery of the stolen securities.

John C. Koons, Chief Postoffice Inspector, was in Baltimore to-day to consult with Postoffice inspectors about some bogus money orders which were issued in St. Louis. After the conference the local officials accompanied Chief Inspector Koons to the Union Station, where he intended to take a train for Washington. The same train on which Quigley and Wendall arrived here.

Arrested "on Suspicion."

As the incoming passengers ascended the stairs, Quigley was quite conspicuous, and there was something about his appearance which, while it did not tally with the man wanted for money order frauds in St. Louis, suggested to the inspectors that he might be the man, and they decided to arrest him. He was speaking to Wendall, who is apparently about thirty years old. Quigley is about thirty-three.

Quigley was searched and the revolver was found in his pocket. He was locked, but when opened the inspectors were astounded to find that it contained about \$400,000 worth of the securities sent by Baltimore banks to New York last February and stolen on the way from Jersey City to New York.

Quigley said that he lived in New York, but belonged in Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Denies Owning Satchel.

When asked by Inspector Koons to explain the presence of the securities, Quigley said he could not.

"I'll be honest with you," the prisoner asserted. "The satchel is not mine. A lady and gentleman left it on the train when they got out at Philadelphia. I intended to leave it where it could be returned to them."

Among the securities recovered were New York Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Bethlehem Steel stocks and a sight draft for \$38,000 on a New York concern, to which certain stock was attached. Many of the securities are negotiable.

HUSBAND SHOT DEAD PROTECTING BRIDE

Italian Lurches from Doorway. Then Fires.

Frank Kenny was shot to death near his home, 349 Union Street, Jersey City, last night by an unidentified Italian. The man murdered was walking with his bride, and resented an insult offered her.

Kenny was returning home. As he passed a saloon at the corner of Union Street and Atlantic Avenue, the Italian lurches out of the doorway and made toward the girl.

What he said to her made the husband start for him, whereupon the Italian stepped back, drew a revolver and shot Kenny through the heart. Then he ran in the direction of the Hackensack Meadows.

What the very messengers impart to me that we are to experience a cold wave and a big rainstorm, possibly a snowstorm, this Easter Sunday," said the scientific astrologer last night. "I do not wish the ladies to blame me in the least for what the stars foretell for Sunday. I give them my best wishes."

Now let the official prognosticators at Washington make their predictions accordingly.

JERSEY ASTROLOGER SEES STORMY EASTER

Cold Wave, Heavy Rain. Possible Snow. His Forecast.

Just one look at the stars, and Gustave Meyer, "scientific astrologer" of Jersey City, saw a dire port for purchasers of Easter millinery.

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SITUATION VERY GRAVE, GERMAN OFFICIAL VIEW

Teuton Sentiment Strong Against Making Any Concessions That Would Hamper U-Boats.

MINISTERS STUDY NOTE STILL KEPT FROM PUBLIC

Embassy Here Busy Keeping Government Informed of Opinion in America—Gerard Indicates Feeling Abroad.

Berlin, April 22.—Nothing has yet developed as a result of the receipt of the American note to Germany concerning Germany's submarine warfare. No expression of opinion is obtainable from the Foreign Office, where absolute reticence is maintained.

As far as The Associated Press has been made acquainted with the sentiment in higher quarters, it would be wrong to regard the situation as anything but extremely grave.

The note probably will be answered some time next week, after serious consideration has been given the American contention, but there is little hope that any answer can go to the length demanded by the Washington government, despite the fact that the German government desires to maintain good relations with the United States.

The sentiment is against any further weakening of Germany's submarine campaign, to say nothing of an abandonment of it.

Neither the note nor any reference to it has been published in Germany, and there is no intimation as yet when the note will be made public. The celebrations of Holy Week and of the Eastertide therefore are proceeding undisturbed by any knowledge of foreign complications.

The ministers and other officials who were entitled to it received a copy of the note yesterday morning, and were engaged during the day in studying the document.

Ambassador Gerard delivered the note to Foreign Minister von Jagow in the usual manner, with no attendant circumstances to mark the unusual importance of the occasion.

Owing to the length of the note and the appendix and to the delayed arrival of one section of the note it was not ready for presentation until 7:30 o'clock in the evening. Ambassador Gerard then rolled the document in a magazine, to protect it from a light rain which was falling, and walked across the square to the Foreign Office.

The Ambassador was received immediately. The Foreign Minister read the note and a short, general conversation followed.

POLICEMAN, SHOT, KILLS PARK THUG

Hold - Up Man Shoots Youth When He Whistles for Aid—Girl Unhurt.

A hold-up man, one of two who a few minutes before had fired shots into the body of Joseph Schweitzer when he resisted the robbery of himself and his sweetheart in Macomb's Dam Park, was shot and killed at Bronx Avenue and 152d Street, the Bronx, by Patrolman Patrick McGovern, late last night. The policeman killed his man after he himself had been hit by the head by a bullet from the thug's revolver.

Schweitzer, who lives at 533 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, was walking with Miss Marion Schleimer, of 623 Courtlandt Avenue. The couple had crossed Central Bridge, strolled through Macomb's Dam Park, and were standing at the corner of 151st Street and Cromwell Avenue, when the attempted robbery occurred.

Shot Giving Alarm.

The place is deserted at that time of night. The nearest building is a saloon several blocks away. Suddenly two men stepped before the couple. One of them shoved the barrel of a revolver into Schweitzer's stomach. The other leveled his weapon at the girl.

"Don't make a noise," they warned, "and come up."

Schweitzer reached in his pocket, jerked out a police whistle and before either of the robbers could stop him blew it loudly. The nine fell to the ground, shot and wire through the abdomen. The men fled south, while the girl stood over the body of her sweetheart, screaming for help.

Together the fugitives ran ten blocks south to 152d Street. One disappeared toward the New York Central freight yard. The other jumped into the railway cut and started to climb the bank at the other side.

Policeman Drops Fugitive.

On the bridge across the railway tracks at 152d Street stood Patrolman McGovern, detailed to this duty because of the railway strike. He had heard the shots and the sound of the police whistle and had seen the man scramble down into the cut. When he had climbed out the other side McGovern made for him.

Before either had uttered a word the policeman was half stunned by a blow toward the forehead. His cap went sailing away and he staggered, reaching for his revolver. A bullet, fired by the robber, had struck him on the frontal bone and had glanced off, making an ugly cut.

Weak and dizzy, McGovern saw the man raising his gun for another shot. He fired and the man dropped. The policeman's bullet had struck him just below the left eye, killing him instantly. McGovern whistled for help. Other policemen responded, and, with them, he went toward the park, where he found Schweitzer lying where the robber's shot had dropped him.

He was taken into the saloon, where McGovern and he were attended by an ambulance surgeon from Lebanon Hospital. Both were taken to the hospital, where it was said last night that each would recover. Neither of the balls fired into Schweitzer hit a vital spot, and the policeman's wound was not dangerous.

The dead man appears to be a Spaniard. He was neatly dressed, light of build and swarthy.

Wilson's Note Delivered, Gerard Informs Lansing

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson's note was delivered to the Foreign Office yesterday, Ambassador Gerard reported to the State Department to-day.

His dispatch also gave pointed indications of German official opinion on the note, but Secretary Lansing refused to make them public.

The State Department believes the German reply, to comply with the President's demand, should be handed to Ambassador Gerard next week. The fact that religious holidays intervene is not expected to cause any delay.

Ambassador Gerard is known to have had a brief conversation with Foreign Minister von Jagow after delivering the communication. The contents of a second message, received to-day from Mr. Gerard, were closely guarded. It is understood that the ambassador informed the department he had been assured immediate consideration would be given to the note.

Several other messages have been received from Ambassador Gerard during the last day or so. It was stated that they transmitted expressions of editorial opinion from German newspapers. These editorial excerpts were closely examined by officials in an attempt to gain some understanding of the state of German public opinion.

Eager for Gerard Dispatches.

Dispatches from the ambassador are looked for momentarily to give more definite information regarding the views of German officials, the manner in which the note was received and forecasts of the action which will be taken by the German government.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was not in Washington to-day. He left early this morning on a week-end trip. He is not expected to return to the capital until Monday, unless dispatches of an important nature

Samuel Hopkins Adams

A firm of "\$14.75 Clothes—\$25 Value" tailors asked Samuel Hopkins Adams to investigate their methods. He had done so already—but he did it again.

To-morrow morning is printed the result of his inquiry, in which suits were made which looked as if they might have been constructed by a correspondence school tailor giving absent treatment to a patron he had never seen—all except the parts which didn't correspond at all!

With the rest of this big, satisfying Sunday paper you will get this diverting, instructive article surely if you tell your newsdealer to-day to deliver your copy.

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